

WATER RATES TO BE RAISED TO INDUSTRIES

As a Result of Meeting With
Water Committee Industries
Agree to 60 Per Cent Rate of
Water Rates to Their Plants.

On Monday evening of this week the water committee of the town council met with the managers of the different industries in town to discuss matters of importance to both the town and the industries. Among the most important matters up for discussion was in connection with the water supply. Councilor Stone, as chairman of the water committee, presented the subject. He drew attention to the need of additional equipment at the pump station and pointed out that while this was necessary to provide a sufficient supply for domestic consumption, it was equally necessary to safeguard the industry against embarrassment and inconvenience should any going wrong with the present equipment. To guard against this, he said, the council had purchased an extra pump and was having same installed, as soon as possible. This meant considerable expense to the town and he thought those benefiting by it should help meet that expense. He drew attention to the fact that under the present agreement between the town and the industries the latter were getting water at a rate which was costing the town to supply it. This was largely due to the fact that expenses and materials had greatly increased since the original contract was made. Because of this the committee felt that the rate to the industries should be raised to at least what it cost to supply the water, and what he called this meeting to lay the matter before the managers of the different industries.

Every industry in town was represented at this meeting and after hearing the circumstances surrounding the above all expressed themselves as quite willing to pay their share towards meeting the emergency. They all agreed the town's position and when the figures were gone into all agreed to pay an additional 60 per cent rate on their present water bill.

Managers representing the following industries were present at the meeting: The Dominion Coal and Lignite Co., Canadian Western Steel, Overland Limited, Brick & Coal, Pressed Brick, and Ross Clay Products.

Since these plants have come through so willingly and cheerfully it should be an easy matter to get those who want additional water for garden purposes to pay their share during the summer months.

Borden to Announce The Future Policy

There is to be a definite pronouncement by the Union government regarding the question of future policy before the close of the present session, and such a pronouncement is to be made by Sir Robert Borden, according to well informed opinion acquired by the press. It is also learned on good authority that the pronouncement will contain more than passing reference to the tariff.

Another matter of considerable interest both to the members of the government and the country, and upon which a definite statement is expected to be made, is the leadership of the Union government. Goodwin has thoroughly favored the possible retirement of Sir Robert Borden, but the selection of a successor is a wide-open controversy.

Canada Represented at Financial Conference

Canada is among the countries which have been invited to send representatives to the world financial conference which will meet in Brussels tomorrow, having been elected by the council of the league of nations. The note containing the invitation states that the council fully realize the difficulty of the problems to be discussed, and that the delegates will be asked to conduct the debate "on a higher plane than the mere consideration of political problems and interests of each state."

Baseball Club Orders New Uniforms

At a meeting of the baseball club held in the Hicks & Young Co. store last Friday evening, the reports from the various committees showed that great progress was being made in preparation for the season's work.

Considerable disappointment was expressed at not being able to catch a place in the Medicine Hat City League, but it was quite evident that they will not dampen the ardor of the players or committees in their endeavor to furnish the fans with a good season's sport in this line.

It was decided to purchase uniforms for the players and instructions were given to have the required number of these ordered at once.

Arrangements are already being made for games with teams from the surrounding towns and cities and there appears to be no doubt that a good season's program can be drawn up. Already some of the players have indicated in a work-out but he was not been favorable so far as systematic and regular practices.

Oddfellows to Attend Service Next Sunday

Members of the local Odd Fellows lodge will attend the evening service at the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the lodge are requested to attend. The service will be held at the local home, Crover's hall, at 6:30, where a procession will be formed for the church.

Dr. Shearer will deliver a special address for the occasion and the choir will render appropriate music.

CHURCH NOTICES

CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Will further notice services will be held in Crover's hall on the fourth Sunday of each month.

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN.
Services will be held as usual next Sunday morning and evening.

Sunday school at 10 o'clock, a. m. Rev. D. Hollinger will conduct the services.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Rev. Wm. Shearer, D. D., pastor. Services next Sunday as usual morning and evening. In the morning the subject will be "A Pure Clean and the 'Under Rule'." In the evening the local lodge of Odd Fellows will attend in a body. The subject will be "True Friendship."

Sunday school will be held as usual at 2 o'clock.

ENGLISH CHURCH.
Sunday school at the usual hour, Evening at 7:30.

Labor Party Would Settle Home Rule

The Irish question may before long make a serious havoc with British political parties. Developments are most likely to begin with the Labor party.

Dr. Rutherford, Labor candidate, who is Sir Hamar Greenwood's most formidable opponent in the Sunderland bye-election, accepts Sir Hamar Greenwood's challenge on the Irish question, knowing that the Irish in the constituency number 9,000. Dr. Rutherford says the Labor party would accept the Irish question, immediately it assumed office, and a number of Sinn Féiners are in the constituency giving the Irish vote for Dr. Rutherford on the assumption that the Labor party would Ireland a republic with the option to remain part of the United Kingdom if so desired.

ARABS THREATEN TO MASSACRE THE JEWS.

The Zionist organization announces that it is reliably informed from Palestine that the Arabs have demanded the suppression of the Zionist commission in Palestine within five days, the expiration of which the Arabs have threatened the Jewish leadership, threatening massacre of the Jews if the demands are not carried out.

The quality of butter produced in western Canada was demonstrated at the National Dairy Conference at Winnipeg, where the first three prizes in the contest for 14 pounds of solid packed butter made last September were won by Alberta farmers with scores of 98.9, and 97.8.

SCHOOL NEWS.

Judging from the looks of the weather at the beginning of the week we saw later today, now from the look on the faces and what we hear from our watery paladin, Mr. Kline, we are convinced the ap has started to run.

We are all pleased to have Miss A. L. Wilson in our midst once again. Miss Wilson is a pupil of our high school but has been in Detroit for the past 16 months. We understand she is going to write her final examinations here in June and all wish her every success.

Raymond Klineck spent his Easter holidays at his home in Jensen and had a most enjoyable time. Jensen reports that Miss Florence Garrison, an ex-pupil of this school, has an offer for the local section of the Consolidated school in Jensen.

Mr. Klineck sent into the Department of Education the sum of \$20.00 which is examination fees of Grades X and XI.

Students in Grade XI who were contemplating on going to Normal next year are pleased to learn that students from Calgary No. 40 have accepted positions at an average salary of \$1,187 per year. It is believed by the others that pupils intend to become members of the Alliance. Three cheers for the Teachers Alliance.

A number of accessories and also a new stock of supplies have arrived for the chemistry laboratory.

We were all very sorry Miss Clare was unable to be at school on Wednesday forenoon. However, she was able to attend her duties in the afternoon. Every case of a forenoon absence among the teachers makes this kind of teaching.

"His nice to get up in the morning, but his nice to be in bed."

The boys of Grade VII held an afternoon of practical work in agricultural lines, as they were out with hoes and rakes at the garden plot putting the soil in shape for seed. The boys may plant this if they wish and use the proceeds if on the undertaking for helical purposes.

Last week while the boys were playing basketball on the grounds one ball was accidentally thrown through the school window. Another fellow was hit through Mrs. Macneil's window. However, accidents will happen but the boys showed the right spirit and after a collection was taken up we found that enough was raised to put a new pane of glass in both windows.

Last Tuesday the chemistry class was engaged in making of shorts. This gas has a very unpleasant odor and Mrs. Aurn had a more throat over school. But Mrs. Aurn had heard some of Mrs. Aurn's thrilling experiences in Detroit and as a result of the effort of imagination has again revealed itself. Aurn thinks she has chlorine in Detroit.

This is the last lap in the whole term. Exams is the order of the day from now on and everyone is preparing for the final.

The students have a difficult problem which they cannot solve as yet. It is itself Grace can chew five sticks or ten for five days five weeks or ten for five weeks would go around Fae's leg five weeks.

THE SCHOOL OF PAIN.

This is the hard school you pay. With pupils and white. While some shed tears like falling rain From dreamy morning till night.

Some knit the brow and clinch the fist, And all the heart with hate, And some cry loud and wail and wail, And say this is their fate. But those who study very hard And learn that pain can bleed, Are sent out in a body ready To play with happiness.

Application is being made for the incorporation of the "Black of Alberta" with headquarters at Edmonton. A capital of \$2,000,000 is proposed, largely to be subscribed by the farmers.

As a result of the heavy yield of alfalfa in the province an alfalfa mill has been introduced at a cost of \$15,000 to grind the plant into meal, which has been proved to be the most economic method of feeding.

LOCAL BRANCH G. W. V. A. NOTES.

A smoker will be held in the club room on Friday evening, April 30th. A good program is being prepared for the occasion, particulars of which will be given later. Attendance \$1.00. All men, whether, returned men or not, are invited to attend. A good evening's entertainment is assured. Tickets on sale at Mac's pool room.

Don't forget the afternoon tea and sale of work to be given by the ladies. The ladies in the club room on Friday, May 14th. Tea will be served from 3 to 6 o'clock. All members are requested to make two articles, either of fancy work or home cooking, for this sale. Members are requested to send their donations to the club room by May 14th. The sale, with the selling price plainly marked on each article.

Remember the week end dance next Saturday evening.

Hat Scouts Will Give Concert Here

Washington Avenue Scout Troop of Medicine Hat will repeat their concert in the Amuse-U theatre at Redcliff on Wednesday evening, April 28th. The troop consists of forty-five members and is headed by Scoutmaster and is considered one of the troops in Western Canada. Rev. A. D. Richard is the scoutmaster of the troop. The following program will be given.

Singing.
Opening Chorus, "Our Country, Our Home."
Solo, "The Tumbledown Shack."
Song and Chorus, "The Old Flag."
Scouts to the Rescue.
Reading, "A Scout's Appellite."
Dialogue, "The Path of a Scout."
Around the Campfire.
Club Singing, "The Farmer's Club."
Exhibition of Scout work.
The Tests After the Battle.
The Hikehike, "constituted of 80 members."
Song, "God Save the King."

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

As the Chautauque is billed to appear here at the end of next month it is about time the organizers were getting together to organize and make arrangements for the event.

An architect is now busy preparing plans for the new Presbyterian church which is to be built here this summer. It is expected to have everything ready to commence operations within the next few weeks.

The Girls' Guild, in connection with the Presbyterian church will give an afternoon tea and sale of work in the church next Saturday afternoon. The sale will consist of a number of fancy and useful articles, both in fancy work and home cooking, and will be on sale. All are invited to attend.

The Washington Avenue Boy Scouts of Medicine Hat will put on a concert in the Amuse-U theatre here next Wednesday evening, April 28th. According to press reports these boys put on an excellent program. It is hoped they will be well received on their first here.

The picture, "Les Miserables," put on at the Amuse-U theatre last evening, was one of the best we have had here for some time. It was well patronized and all who attended were well pleased with the entertainment. This picture is to be shown again next night. Those who did not see it last evening should make it a point to see it tonight.

Owing to the designation of Mr. Hurland from the school staff, several of the teachers have been placed in school, Grade VII has been moved into the main school under Mr. E. Stone, who retains post of Mr. J. Stone. This change was necessary in order to carry on with one teacher less than was employed at the beginning of the term.

Local Band to Give Concert Thursday

The Redcliff City Band has completed arrangements to give a concert in the Amuse-U theatre here on Thursday evening next, April 29th. Besides a splendid program of musical selections from the band there will be a number of vocal selections from local talent and during the evening a number of high school boys will put on comic farce which will be well worth the price of admission alone.

The proceeds from this entertainment will go towards securing uniforms for the band members. So far this organization has been making good progress in their campaign for funds for this purpose and they expect to secure the required amount from this concert. The public should realize that they are not disappointed. The following list is the program for the concert.

- March, "Colonel Bogey".....Alford
- Redcliff Citizens' Band
- Waltz, "Smiles, Then Kisses".....Ancliffe
- Redcliff Citizens' Band
- Song, "Some People Do and Others Don't".....People Do
- Mr. J. H. Hicken
- Serenade, "Love of My Heart".....Boyer
- Redcliff Citizens' Band
- Overture, "Lustig".....Boyer
- Redcliff Citizens' Band
- Duet, "Home to the Mountains".....Miss Long and Mr. Hicken
- Melodrama on Irish Airs.....Southwell
- Farce, "The Slip Puck".....High School Boys
- Vocal Solo, "God Save the King".....Miss Long and Mr. Hicken
- March, "Camp Fire Girls".....Boyer
- Redcliff Citizens' Band
- SONG, "GIVE THE KING".....The program will commence promptly at 8 o'clock, Admission 25c and 15c. Don't miss it.

Red Cross Decides To Continue Work

Although there was not a very large turnout at the Red Cross meeting last Monday afternoon those who were present attended to the business in hand and after reviewing the situation from its several angles decided to continue the organization for the present year. During the war this organization devoted its energies entirely to the relief of the war victims which it was instituted. So thoroughly was the work in this connection done that movement was set on foot to keep the organization together that it might take part in reconstruction and other peace time movements. The vision of this was clearly demonstrated during the flu epidemic and also in relief work made necessary by the drought of the past three years, as in both instances the Red Cross played an important part.

In order that Redcliff might be in a position to render similar assistance should such emergencies present themselves in the future it was decided at this meeting to continue the organization here for the present at least. A sufficient number were present at the meeting and paid their annual dues to make this possible. The fee is \$2.00 a year. All interested may become members by sending that amount to secretary, Mrs. C. Hargreaves.

Wheat Shortage For Several Years

"It is of course mere speculation to say that there will be a wheat shortage of what this year," remarked H. W. Wood, president of the Canadian Wheat Growers' Association, in closing his speech, Mr. Chamberlain, referring to the sacrifices that had been endured throughout the war, described the Canadian's position as "one of unexampled and unequalled strength."

Says British Position Of Unequalled Strength

The feature of the budget statement delivered in the house of commons by J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the exchequer, was the revelation of the country's bounding revenue and a surprise by the chancellor in his budget statement was the announcement of a new tax to be levied on the export of wheat. This tax would be abolished and a substitute tax proposed. In closing his speech, Mr. Chamberlain, referring to the sacrifices that had been endured throughout the war, described the Canadian's position as "one of unexampled and unequalled strength."

SCHEDULE FOR SOCCER GAMES THIS SEASON

Looks Like Busy Season in Medicine Hat-Redcliff League-Be Game Here on May 24th.

The fixture list for the Medicine Hat-Redcliff Association Football League has been drawn up and call for a total of 28 games, of which 12 take place for the News Trophy, which goes to the league winners; 12 games in the McClellan Cup, which is also run on the league system. For the May 24th episode the executive will choose a team to play in Redcliff, whilst on May 1st, a game which should cause a great deal of interest in the revival of the English vs. Scotland fixtures. A date is given for a game between the league winners and a team picked from the rest of the clubs; also the winners of the McClellan cup are due for a game with a picked team. The schedule as drawn up is as follows:

- May 4-Independents vs. Callies (league)
- May 12-Callies vs. Redcliff (league)
- May 15-Callies vs. Vets (league)
- May 19-Redcliff vs. Independents (league)
- May 18-Redcliff vs. Redcliff (cup)
- May 20-Independents vs. Vets (cup)
- May 24-Redcliff vs. The Hat, May 19-Callies vs. Independents (league)
- May 18-Redcliff vs. Redcliff (cup)
- June 1-Redcliff vs. Callies (league)
- June 9-Vets vs. Callies (cup)
- June 10-Callies vs. Independents (league)
- June 15-Callies vs. Vets (cup)
- June 17-Independents vs. Redcliff (league)
- June 23-Callies vs. Independents (league)
- July 1-England vs. Scotland (league)
- July 6-Redcliff vs. Vets (league)
- July 14-Independents vs. Redcliff (league)
- July 20-Redcliff vs. Callies (cup)
- July 22-Vets vs. Independents (cup)
- July 28-Independents vs. Vets (league)
- August 3-Redcliff vs. Redcliff (league)
- August 9-Independents vs. Callies (cup)
- August 11-Winners of League vs. The Rest
- August 17-Vets vs. Callies (cup)
- August 19-Independents vs. Independents (cup)

European Rulers Bank on Bolshevism

In a remarkable statement on the right of the present economic and economical unrest in Central Europe by Sir Hall Caine, who has just returned from a three months tour of the continent, the British author and publicist warns against what he describes as a "complete spiritual overthrow of the central powers." He says the ex-rulers of Europe are "building their hopes on Bolshevism, through whose net passes they are again to come into their own," and he warns that Germany, "a nation with a paralyzed, if not dying spirit," is on the verge of economic despair, "a ready subject for the semi-spiritual authority of Soviets."

The PERSONAL SIDE

PROMINENT WESTERN CHARACTERS—SOME INTIMATE ANECDOTES OF PEOPLE WE ALL KNOW

ALVO VON ALVENSELEBEN AND HIS DOINGS IN CANADA

Some years before the war a German named Alvo Von Alvensleben made a somewhat vivid splash upon the business world around Vancouver and Victoria. He was reputed to be "broke to the world" and gained his daily bread in "certain obscure and humble ways." Indeed, he is said to have acted for a time as waiter at one of the local hotels.

During the real estate boom he gradually worked into some deals, and started into business on his own account. He appeared to prosper exceedingly, and after a while announced that he was going to Germany to obtain German money for Canadian projects.

He apparently succeeded, for on his return he plunged into many timber and land speculations.

It was hinted, and he himself rather encouraged the idea that he was the trustee for some of the Kaiser's money, and that he was on intimate terms with that potentate.

Such an idea was not altogether unreasonable. His family was one well known in Berlin court circles; two of his uncles had been general officers during the Franco-Prussian war; his brother held the Kaiser's commission; and he himself had served in the German army.

He was a born gambler, and bought property right and left. In these boom days, however, he could hardly make a mistake, and he prospered exceedingly. He also was a gambler of another sort for he sat in many a big game at the Union Club in Victoria, and at Vancouver.

Shortly before the war, he began to clean up, and at the actual outbreak of hostilities was in Germany.

A week or so before war was declared, his brother, who was in charge of operations at the coast, borrowed all the money he could lay his hands upon and departed for New York. It is asserted that he "touched" the Dominion Trust Company so heavily that the collapse of the company, and the tragic death of Arnold, the manager, was hastened by his operations, if not the direct result.

Safe on the neutral ground of New York, this Prussian gentleman gave an interview to one of the Hearst papers, and told what Germany was going to do to the British Empire in general and Canada in particular.

At that time the operations of the British Admiralty were kept pretty quiet, but it was reported when he took ship for Germany an English cruiser stopped the Italian ship on which he was travelling and took him off. He is said to have been taken to England and interned. His New York boastings in print did not take him very far.

By some means the other brother reached America and established himself in Seattle, from which place he essayed to direct his Canadian affairs. In one occasion he met a resident of Victoria in Seattle. The Canadian was not very cordial, but von Alvensleben made every protestation of friendship.

He said, "You are not like the other Canadians. I'll attend to those who have been my enemies all right. There's a time coming, when we will teach them what the Germans are. Now is there any information about any one at the war you would like to know? If so, I will get it for you."

Just to find out if it were all brag or not the Canadian asked for information of a nephew who had been reported missing after one of the big battles.

"All right," said the German, "you shall have it in a couple of days."

And so he did. He received word that his nephew was in one of the German prison camps. This was subsequently confirmed, and the young Canadian reported that a good deal of the prison discipline was relaxed in his case, owing to some unknown and influential intervention.

There is not the least doubt in the world that Alvo Von Alvensleben had some means of communication with Germany.

When the States entered the war, he was promptly interned. Just the other day he announced to the representative of a Vancouver paper that he was going to South America to recoup his fortunes.

THE ADMIRAL AND HIS STRANGE CRAFT

There was at one time a singular Englishman who resided in Regina. His name was Knight, and he had held a commission in the Royal Navy, and had the roll of the big water in his walk, he was dubbed "The Admiral," and by that designation was known to all the countryside.

He had some means and was one of the kindest hearted mortals in existence. He divided his time between doing good-natured acts to less fortunate individuals, and engaging in eccentric exploits.

One day about 1896 there was a blizzard blowing across the somewhat bleak plains of the Regina district. At that time the Indian office was situated in the queer old building on Dewdney Street, and it occupied an isolated position away out on the prairie. There were hardly any buildings between it and the town.

On the day in question, an Indian Department clerk looked up from his work, and directed his gaze through the window at the drifting storm. To his utter astonishment, he saw a sloop rigged craft sail out of the blizzard right before his eyes. As he gazed a man fell overboard and was seen to struggle in a deep drift. The helm was luffed, and the boat came up into the wind with her sheets rattling in the most approved nautical manner.

The clerk rubbed his staring optics. He could not believe his senses. Was this one of the visions of which he had read which sometimes decided murders, or was he the witness of a miracle? He called some others to the window, and they were equally astonished.

Even as they looked, the man was taken aboard, the sails were whetted home, and the weird craft stood away before the gale, and was soon lost to sight.

It turned out that it was a snow boat, which had been built by the Admiral and the Spring-Rice brothers, who used to farm at Pense. The Admiral was at the helm, and successfully navigated the craft until an attempt was made to cross the C.P.R. track at Grand Coulee, when it collided with a telegraph pole with disastrous consequences to itself, although the members of the crew were saved. It was conveyed to its destination in a sleigh.

The Admiral died in Winnipeg a few years later. Gerald Spring-Rice, who sailed with him died valiantly on a battlefield of France in the recent war. He was a brother of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who was British Ambassador to the United States and who died during a visit to Ottawa.

GENERAL CAMERON AND THE "DAMNED" BARRIER

At one time General Donald Cameron was well-known in military circles in Canada. He was a British officer who for many years was in service in this country.

When the Hon. William McDougall made his ill-fated expedition to the Red River to take over the administration of Rupert's Land after the whole great western region had been transferred to Canada by the Hudson's Bay company, General Cameron—or as he then was—Captain Cameron, accompanied him in his military capacity.

It is now a matter of history, how the Metis population of the country rebelled against the transfer which had been effected without consulting or considering them. They claimed that they had been bought and sold like chattels.

Accordingly they opposed the entry of Governor McDougall and his retinue.

The Governor's secretary was a French-Canadian named Provancher, and a relative of the much-loved missionary Bishop of that name. The authorities at Ottawa were not altogether unaware of the hostile attitude of the native population, and it was felt, and felt rightly, that the name Provancher was one to conjure with in the West.

Governor McDougall came in by way of Pembina where rumours came to him of the preparations that were being made to dispute his entry to Fort Garry. Accordingly he despatched his secretary to spy out the land.

A number of armed Metis had gathered at St. Norbert determined to bar the road to Fort Garry.

They erected a barrier, leaned upon their long rifles, and awaited developments.

On the arrival of Mr. Provancher, he was told, he could not proceed. He declared that he only wished to visit his aunt who was a member of the sisterhood of the Grey Nuns at St. Boniface. He was respectfully informed that not even on that interesting errand could he be allowed to pass.

The late Archbishop Tache in one of his graphic letters tells of the incident.

He says that hardly had this occurrence taken place, when a conveyance drawn by a pair of spanking horses drove up. It contained Captain Cameron, who was driving himself. He stopped for nothing but held on his way scattering the halfbreeds in front of him. He guided his horses against the barrier, expecting that their momentum would knock it down. It was firmly fixed, however, and the shock nearly threw him from his seat.

He stood up in the vehicle flourishing his whip, and addressing the armed Metis who stood around, said imperiously, "Remove that damned barrier instantly."

No one moved to do his bidding. "There was no way around," so he called to Father Richot who was present, telling him in the name of the Queen to instruct the halfbreeds to let him pass.

Father Richot refused to intervene, and as the Metis began to assume a menacing attitude, and brandish their weapons threateningly, he swung his horses, and took the road back to Pembina to inform the Governor of the affront to his authority.

Afterwards Captain Cameron married a daughter of Sir Charles Tupper and resided in Halifax. Subsequently he was appointed Commandant of the Royal Military College at Kingston, from which position he was retired in 1896. He spent the evening of a very long and eventful life at Dingwall in Scotland, the country of his birth.

A MEMBER OF THE BERNSTORFF FAMILY WHO WAS A SASKATCHEWAN PIONEER

Very few present day residents of Western Canada are aware that a scion of the German noble family of Bernstorff was one of the pioneers of the Saskatchewan country.

About 1874, a young German who went by the name of Henry Bencke, arrived at Fort Qu'Appelle to take service with the Hudson's Bay company as apprentice clerk. He remained there for some time under the rule of W. J. Maclean, who was master of the Post at the time. Later he was transferred to the New Caledonia district where he served out his five years' apprenticeship under the famous Pete Skene Ogden at Stuart's Lake. As a matter of fact his name was not Bencke at all, but Von Bernstorff and he was the son of the haughty German of that name who then was Prussian Ambassador to England.

One is led to wonder what sent this young sprig of German nobility to a five years' exile in the wilds of British America. Perhaps even at that time the German high authorities desired information about the new country that they foresaw would soon be opening up for settlement. This young man must have

been an uncle of the Count von Bernstorff who achieved such unenviable notoriety as German Ambassador to the United States during the first years of the war.

The late Peter Hourie once told me an amusing story of young Bernstorff, which occurred during his sojourn on the Saskatchewan plains. He was a member of a party sent out by Mr. Maclean to collect the furs of the season's trade at Wood Mountain. The German had a severe attack of toothache. He persisted for several days until he was nearly wild with pain and nervousness. At last the party met Mr. Hourie, who agreed to pull the offending tooth with a pair of pincers. At first the patient refused the ministrations of the amateur dentist but the pain persisting, he agreed to the operation. Mr. Hourie had Bernstorff blindfolded, held securely in the arms of two brave Metis, and pried his jaws open with a piece of wood. First, however, he fortified him with a considerable shot of good Hudson's Bay rum. Then Mr. Hourie yanked out the suffering tooth. Before removing the blindfold, however, one of the halfbreeds, who was quite a joker in his own way, had provided himself with an immense tooth which he had shaken loose from the skull of a buffalo lying on the prairie. This he displayed to the astonished Bernstorff as the one which had just been removed from his jaw.

He wrapped up the buffalo tooth in his handkerchief and doubtless took it back to Germany with him.

By the way, the Bernstorff family is not originally German at all, but Danish. Its members appear to have a diplomatic flair, and many, many years ago, one of them was sent as Ambassador from Denmark to the court of Prussia, and whilst there apparently became so enamoured with German "Kultur" that he took up his residence in that country, and became rooted there.

The head of another branch of the family was the trusted advisor of George I. of England in regard to his Hanoverian affairs.

The writer once had the present Count Bernstorff pointed out to him as he entered the Ritz Hotel in New York. The Ambassador went into the grill where he proceeded to devour tea and things.

There was a sturdy gurdy man coming down the street and I gave him a dollar to take up his station before the open window of the room where Bernstorff was leisurely sipping his tea, and grind out the Marseillaise over and over again. The German diplomat did not stand it very long. He soon came out again and drove off in a closed car.

W. J. Maclean, who had charge of Fort Qu'Appelle at the time Bernstorff was there is still in active service in the Indian Department at Winnipeg.

He served the company for many years in the far north and with his family was a prisoner of Big Bear at Frog Lake during the rebellion of 1885. One of his daughters married Fred H. Page, who for many years was Chief Clerk in the old Indian office at Regina and who is still in the same branch of the civil service at Ottawa.

SIR HAMER GREENWOOD

His New Position a Responsible and Dangerous One Honour to a Canadian

Sir Hamer Greenwood who has just been appointed to the position of Chief Secretary of Ireland under the Union Administration of Great Britain, is a Canadian born. He lives in Ontario for a number of years and was called to the bar. He very early became prominent in British politics. During the war he was active in recruiting and raised several battalions for overseas service.

On one occasion just before leaving for the front with a Welsh battalion, Premier Lloyd George had a conversation with him and praised him for the work that he had done.

He said, "Mr. Greenwood, is there anything that I can do for you, because you well deserve it."

Mr. Greenwood replied, "No, I do not think there is anything for myself personally. Going over there we are all taking our lives in our hands; and I think it may seem as if we were trying conclusions with Destiny to figure out what may happen after the war. I would like, though, to do something for my little boy; something that if I should fall, would enable him to remember his father."

Lloyd George said, "Very well," and shortly afterwards it was announced that Mr. Hamer Greenwood had been created a baronet, a title which is, of course, hereditary.

A Dangerous Post

The position of Chief Secretary for Ireland has always been a responsible, difficult and even dangerous one.

The Chief Secretary is really the Irish Minister in the British Cabinet, and at the present time it is probably the most difficult and onerous position in the whole administration. Many years ago in the days of the Parnell agitation Mr. Foster, who was Mr. Gladstone's Chief Secretary, had several attacks made upon him, from one of which he only escaped by a miracle. He left Ireland a broken man and a nervous wreck. He was succeeded by Lord Frederick Cavendish, the uncle of the present Duke of Devonshire, and like Mr. Gladstone himself, a Home Ruler.

The Phoenix Park Murder

Every one knows the tragic story of the Phoenix Park; how on the very day he arrived in Ireland, Lord Frederick Cavendish, with the Permanent Under Secretary (or as we call it in Canada, the Deputy Minister) was most foully assassinated.

He had immediately on his arrival gone to the office of Mr. Burke, the Under Secretary, and remained talking and conferring with him long after office hours. The two gentlemen then left their office and started to walk across Phoenix Park. It was a most beautiful evening.

An Irishman

It seems that some of the Land Leaguers had marked down Mr. Burke for assassination. He was an Irishman and a Catholic, and was understood to be very familiar with the temper of his own people.

(Continued on Page 7)

THE RED PEOPLE AND SOME OF THEIR MAIN ADVENTURES

How Cuthbert Grant Won the Title of "Warden of the Plains"

THE STORY OF A GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT BETWEEN
THE METIS HUNTERS AND THE SIOUX.

Prior to 1821, the half-breed hunters were for the main part controlled by the North West company. Buffalo hunting on the plains was a dangerous occupation. It is true that the Crees and Saulteaux were friendly and the Assiniboines were not actively hostile, but the Sioux to the south, and the Blackfoot to the west were cruel, savage and implacable.

There was a sort of native chivalry about the Blackfeet. They maintained a state of formal hostility with the Crees and Saulteaux or the Saskatchewan Indians. The aggressions had the justification of their own code of warfare. If a Metis or white man happened to be in company of an enemy he suffered accordingly, but alone he was not molested. An example, the trader on the Saskatchewan was regarded as an enemy but on the Bow river he was a friend to cultivate. The Blackfeet were proud and independent, and although their methods of war were not those of the white men, they came to be respected by the Metis as foemen worthy of their steel. Their hostilities were maintained to keep their own country which extended from Old Wives' Lake to the first slope of the Rockies. This was the territory which belonged to them by inheritance, they did not wish their native wealth of buffalo molested, and they were defiant of all invaders. They were the best mounted of the plains Indians, were generally of fine physique, and their chiefs outshone all others of the native races in the wisdom of the council lodge.

Tigers of the Plains

The Sioux, on the other hand, were invaders and did not have the justification of resisting encroachment on their native land. They belonged, in the days of the first explorers, to the region

"THE WARDEN OF THE PLAINS"

Cuthbert Grant, a Scotch Metis in the service of the North West company, was long in command of the fighting hunters. His title was Warden of the Plains, and he proved himself an able leader and valiant soldier. He was so successful in battle that his name alone, to dread his name and made effort after effort to either capture or kill him.

One season there was a large hunting camp of Metis near the Cypress hills. A bourgeois for his company with a large supply of trade goods, was taking advantage of their conveyance and the hunters had many fine pointers. The Sioux scouts reported their presence, and preparations were made for a war party on such a scale that the Metis would be completely annihilated and much rich booty secured. The Crees, as familiar with Indian warfare as their savage adversaries, and with much greater intelligence, were not to be caught on a trap. Their scouts had seen the smoke signals and had heard and interpreted the wolf cry from butte to butte, that warned them of the coming attack. Grant kept well mounted in the saddle, and a band of mounted men with instructions to gallop in at the first sign of hostile movement.

A Strong Position

He chose his position well. There was a slightly raised elevation surrounded on all sides by dead level prairie, and a mountain of pure water bubbled out

of the side of the eminence. In looking for a strong position, an experienced Indian fighter would try to get in the air but no present prospect of rain, and every one in the camp was growing weary of volleys of thunder like a salvo of cannon firing in a diminishing battle.

A Night of Suspense

All night long the people within the enclosure listened to the long drawn wolf cry. The first yell was solitary and hideous, but it soon elicited answering yells which rose and fell, and were cried from butte to butte until the darkness seemed throbbing with sound, sinister and portentous. The half-breeds said one to the other, "It is the Low Grouse and the Blackfoot. The most aggressive and intelligent of all the Indian tribes, they were also the most blood-thirsty and cruel. They were the enemies alike of the Indians whose land they invaded, and the alien whiteman or Metis hunter. They were brave and skilful in battle, but they also stooped to acts of incredible barbarity. They followed war or pillage because they liked it, and like Hagar's false offering, their hands were against all mankind. They were known to the hunters as the "tigers of the plains," and the feat of them lay like a shadow on the land. Only the Blackfeet formidable in their contumaciousness preserved their own territory inviolate, and the Sioux hesitated to try conclusions with them.

When the Metis first began to hunt on the plains, they fell easy victims to the Indian war parties, but as they gained in experience, they took the necessary steps for their safety. A sort of militia was formed, a leader elected and lieutenants appointed and a formidable fighting body came into existence. Careful discipline was maintained, scouts were sent out in advance of all hunting parties, sentinels posted and every precaution taken.

When news was brought of the presence of a Sioux war party, the Metis hunters, with their long poles of hides and other impediments, and piled up against them; the ponies and women and children were sheltered inside the enclosure, while the Metis hunters guarded every aperture with musket and rifle.

A Desperate Defence

A number of them had actually been shot and were in the act of scaling the defences before the order to fire was given. Grant had chosen his moment well. The Metis hunters were not men, they were shooting from rears, and they took terrible toll of the Indians. They retreated in disorder, leaving their dead behind, but carrying off their weapons.

For many days these tactics were continued, and the battle wore on. The hunters fighting with the discipline of soldiers, shot through their loopholes, while the Indians, men that could be spared from the care of the children stood behind them and loaded the guns.

Again and again, the Sioux charged up to the barricade, dismounted, tried to carry it by assault, and on one occasion several of them succeeded in penetrating the enclosure, but were struck down by the defenders. The Saulteaux, who were with the Metis plunged their long knives in their bodies, and then quickly and dexterously removed their scalps which they exposed with raw and bleeding on their lances as a gauge of defiance to the attackers. Many of the Sioux fell before the well directed fire of the hunters, and the Indians were not without their casualties. A few were killed, and for many a year afterwards there were men in every hunting camp of the plains who showed honorable scars of this memorable battle.

Death of the Chief

Late in afternoon, the Sioux consolidated their forces for a grand attack. The scattered bands of horsemen united and swept up to the leaguer, shouting their daunting war cries and brandishing their long spears. A chief, splendidly caparisoned, rode in advance. The Bourgeois, of whose traditions has not been served the name, had been serving fine practice with a much prized silver mounted rifle; Grant said to him, "It would have a good effect if you could bring down that gaudy chief at the head of his band." It was a matter of these carefully sighted, and as the Indian missed his aim to shake his bow in defiance, the well directed bullet hit him in the throat.

it was not the howl of the hunting wolves that kept the camp awake. The Sioux were closing in on their prey.

Just before dawn, the sentries were aware of a rushing troop of horsemen close to the barricade. A gun was fired and they retreated like shadows into their native darkness.

As daylight came the Metis could see many bands of horsemen wheeling about the plain, and the morning sun glinted upon the lances, and accoutrements of the watchers posted upon the surrounding buttes. This was no war party, but a plan to surround the hunters and the enemy had come to force.

Presently a party of about fifty riders gathered together and galloped down on the leaguer. The Metis were instructed not to fire until the order was given. The horsemen came on until they were within two hundred yards, and then suddenly swept across the enclosure in an ever narrowing circle. They did not succeed in drawing the fire of the hunters, and after this manoeuvre had been accomplished, the sentries saw another large body of Indians were seen to appear over a distant ridge and canter lightly forward.

A BARBARIC BATTLE

"Here comes the real attack," said Grant, "be ready." As the first band of Indians came within the enclosure, they presented a picture full of barbaric color and dauntless manhood. They were well clothed in their ponies, fresh from the new grass were sleek and active, while their bodies were naked except for the breech clout and moccasins. Their war bonnets of eagle feathers gave them the appearance of a flock of predatory birds, while the fantastic painting on face, body, and even in some cases on their ponies conveyed the effect of utter remorseless cruelty. They charged right up to the barricade and discharged their showers of arrows, a scattering volley of musket balls against the defenders, then galloped out of range. These tactics were several times repeated, until at last emboldened by their impunity they made an attempt to carry the position by assault.

A Griety Trophy

A Saulteaux warrior with the hunters, stripped and beheaded for war, leaped the enclosure and galloped across the plain. A horseman till he reached the body of the chief which lay alone on the prairie. He stooped over the body, and took from his hand, then he straightened himself, and, waving his hand to the warriors behind his head, he sent the victorious battle cry of his people pealing over the plains.

"To your horses men, Bayes," cried Grant, "run them like the buffalo!" The hunters sped to their horses, a barrier was removed and they flew out like a vengeance. The Sioux were disheartened and for once they had no stomach for battle. They broke up into small parties and the hunters followed them down and killed numbers of them.

The result of this encounter was to spread the name of the hunters amongst the Sioux tribe, and establish the reputation of Cuthbert Grant as a daring and successful leader.

The Idol of the Hunters

Grant was idolized by the Metis. As Warden of the Plains he was their leader and protector. The White Horse Plains or La Prairie de Cheval Blanc as the people of the country called it. It was undoubtedly due to his excellent organization and personal reputation that the settlers who later came to the Red River Valley owed their safety and immunity from the Indian attacks which were such a menace to the pioneers of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

When Lord Selkirk's Red River party arrived, they were regarded with rather mixed feelings by the Metis. They were for the most part pastoral or agricultural Scots, from the county of Sutherland, with a few Irish.

They were a plain country people whose lives ran in one narrow groove that did not tend to develop resource or initiative. They were more familiar with the staff of the shepherd and the plow of the husbandman than with the musket and sword of the plainsman, and in the strange new country were at first almost entirely dependent on Lord Selkirk's factors and officials. Transport arrangements were bad, and food supplies and equipment ran short. A new governor of the Hudson's Bay Company had recently arrived at the Red River and he was perplexed by the problem which confronted him. This gentleman, Semple by name, had been one of the quartermasters for his position. He had been accustomed to the idea that the company he represented occupied a position of high dignity and was paramount throughout the West. He is represented as a dignified and conservative man of affairs, but with little tact and absolutely no knowledge of people or conditions in Rupert's Land. He attempted to administer the affairs of the trading company as if it had been a London counting house. His portraits show him as a typical large, florid, somewhat faced British merchant of his day and generation.

Western Game Keepers

Lord Selkirk was very anxious to serve his colonists and as the buffalo were the staple of the country, he decided that they should be protected.

Neither he nor Governor Semple took into consideration that the large native population in the country who had rights to respect. Game regulations, which they did not understand, mulcting, and the hunters' regulations to slide by them. The mismanagement of these was a disaster to the buffalo should not be hunted on horseback on the plains, and that no provisions should be secured out of the country without the special permission of the most august the Hudson's Bay company.

North Westers Victorious

News was brought to him in Fort Garry that a body of Metis hunters were conveying a brigade of carts laden with pemmican, for the North West company, past the fort. He collected the servants and officers of the company and decided forth to intercept them. The carts were being conveyed by a strong party of Metis and Indians to the number of about a hundred, well armed and equipped, under the leadership of the redoubtable Warden of the Plains.

There is no evidence that Grant precipitated a conflict. Indeed, his later career carries no justification of the assumption. There is, however, no doubt that the natives of the country were disappointed at the arrogance and assumption of the officials of the company, which they had been in the habit of regarding with submission. Semple met them in his march a number of the Selkirk settlers retreating to the shelter of the fort in alarm at the formidable appearance of Grant's party. It is not likely that there was the slightest ground for their alarm, but it is also reasonable that the appearance of the well armed party of Big Bear should have struck fear into the hearts of the peaceful shepherds and crofters of the Sutherland hills. Semple surprised the hunters and entered into an angry altercation.

Outraged Dignity

A clerk in the service of the North West company, named Boucher, rode up and endeavored to reason with the fierce governor. Semple must have been either brave or himself with outraged authority.

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ity or else he must have had profound ignorance of the people with whom he was dealing. He actually had hands on Boucher; someone fired a gun, and an engagement between the two parties became general. Grant, like the experienced captain he was, with a few men, pressed forward, drew him in to a little distance, spread them out in a wide skirmish line, and then he sent a single shot in on each flank of Semple's poorly commanded force. Grant's victory was complete. The settlers, with most of his followers killed, and the frightened settlers, lying in terror, brought the news of the defeat of Semple's thoroughly aroused. They had tasted victory. They were the country where the birthright of their Indian kinsfolk from time immemorial. Now was the time to sweep away the interlopers who so long had been thorns in their flesh.

Wise Councils

Grant, however, would hear of neither interperate talk nor action and he gave strict instructions that the settlers who were to be molested. It was certainly to his wise and moderate counsel that the unfortunate people owed their subsequent safety.

The news of this sanguinary affair was received with disgust in London, such concern was not possibly continue. There was no doubt that the Hudson's Bay company had extensive privileges under their charter, but it was also true that the natives of the country had their rights and as their affiliations were all with the North Westers, it was impossible to ignore either them or the Montreal company.

Peace at Last

Negotiations were accordingly entered into, the amalgamation of all the interests. Arrangements were made whereby the aggressive policy of the North West company was adopted, both corporations made concessions, and in 1821 they united under the name of the Hudson's Bay company. Although the name of the older corporation was used, it was the North Westers who dominated, and almost every great name which has since been associated with the history of the North West and followed North West policy. Cuthbert Grant was for many years a highly respected resident of the Red River country. He was a man of the council of the Assiniboine and his memory is even today kept green by the native families of the country.

A Link With the Past

It may be interesting to note that one of his daughters, Marianne Julia Lesage, although of great age, is still alive and in possession of her faculties. She was the daughter of a son near the Roman Catholic mission at Lebret, in the Qu'Appelle Valley.

—Z. M. Hamilton

High Price for Alberta Farm

The highest price yet obtained for land in the vicinity of the city was realized by the sale which has taken place of what is known as the Norton farm, south of Cardale. The price was \$165 an acre, the purchaser being R. D. Livingston of Wyoming. The vendor of the farm, S. B. Cline, bought the farm last fall for \$130 an acre. No equipment of any kind went with the purchase.

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CURRENT COMMENT

ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO DWELLERS
IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES OF CANADA

A SERIES OF ARTICLES DEALING WITH VARIOUS
WESTERN QUESTIONS.

CANADA AND THE STATES

At one period in the history of Canada, and well within the memory of many persons still living, there was a certain school of political thought that believed the ultimate destiny of this country was irrevocably bound up with that of the American Republic.

There had been a time of economic depression following the conclusion of the Civil War, which had spread all over the continent, and from which Canada, whose productive activity at that time was confined entirely to the Eastern provinces, was not showing the recuperative ability of the United States.

Our Western country was hardly known; and there was no Canadian of them all, whose imagination was daring enough to even envision the development which a few short years was to bring to pass. It was a time of doubt and depression; and even the coterie of ardent Imperialists in Toronto who did so much to fan the patriotic ardour of their countrymen, began to despair.

Then came the National policy of Sir John Macdonald. It was not its economic merits which recommended it. There had been able students of political economy who have been in conflict ever since, about that phase, but the fine National ideals with which he succeeded in clothing his policies aroused the drooping spirits of his countrymen.

His slogan "A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die," stirred Canada like the clarion call of a war trumpet; the great project of the Canadian Pacific Railway was planned, and despite the most dismal prophecies of failure, carried to a successful completion; a new and fertile region lying west of the Great Lakes was opened up for settlement; and the Dominion began to awaken to a sense of her National destiny.

Nevertheless the American feeling persisted in certain quarters, although recognition was no longer talked. Rather, it was an admiration of American institutions, and prosperity, and progress, and the benefits that would come to Canada from closer association, that was sought to be inculcated. It lingered longest in the extreme radical wing of one of the great political parties, which has produced many statesmen of commanding genius and incorruptible patriotism.

This feeling was a survival from the days when the United States of America cultivated National ideals and traditions of human freedom similar to our own. Such conditions have passed away, and unless we are very much mistaken so has the slightest desire on the part of any enlightened Canadians to link their fortunes with those of their southern neighbour.

We hope we are not Pharisees but in view of much that has happened in the United States since the war with Germany commenced, we may perhaps be pardoned for thanking God that we are not quite as some others are.

We have had a real object lesson of late. Here are just a few of the things that we have been forced to notice:

The United States were just as much obligated to preserve the neutrality of Belgium as England or France or any other signatory to the treaty, but like the man in the parable when he came upon one who had been beset by robbers and almost murdered, they passed by on the other side.

The cry throughout the country was "To Hell with the war, it's too far away to hurt us; we'll attend to making money out of the necessities of those who are foolish enough to engage in it."

Then when their National pride was so outraged that they were forced to do something or forever eat dust in the sight of the other nations of the world, they sent an expedition overseas under the convoy of the British Navy, and for the most part in British ships, with instructions, which, according to the recent testimony of Admiral Sims, who was in command of their naval operations in European waters, displayed a selfishness which has hardly any parallel in international relations. The American soldiers and sailors were splendid when they once got into the fighting. There is no discounting them there; but that is no excuse for many other sins of commission and omission.

Only the other day the American Senate took it upon their august selves to interfere in a question of British internal policy in regard to Ireland; a piece of impudence as remarkable as it was futile.

The President of the American Republic is popularly credited with having been the prime mover in the league of nations; yet the administrative machinery of his country has refused either to ratify his actions or to pay the slightest attention to national responsibilities in that connection.

Then after all this, the majority of the American newspapers and writers have been engaged in a caterwauling chorus of "We won the war."

Furthermore what they have done to us across the line on the exchange question is a pretty good indication of what we may expect from our neighbours if ever they have a chance.

There was a time when the United States of America were entitled to and received the admiration of many lovers of liberty. They won the war of the Revolution because they were British freemen, fighting for the inalienable rights, that was the heritage of their race, and because many people in Britain realized the justice of their cause.

The constitution of the United States was framed by Washington, Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and other American leaders, to meet the requirements of a British people. It was in many respects suitable to a people who for hundreds of years

have been educated to their political responsibilities; but it is apparently vastly unsuitable to the present day cosmopolitan population of the country, many elements of which never knew what responsible Government meant until their recent arrival on the shores of America; and judging from many recent expressions they seem a long way from learning yet.

However, a pretty good quality has been placed upon any Canadians who might still have hankered after foreign gods.

Canada is a fine, wide, resourceful, country and is quite able to work out her own imperial destiny without either let or hindrance from her southern neighbours.

OPPRESSORS OF THE MISERABLE

There is another police scandal on, in the City of New York. Several police officials, whose duty it was to deal with conditions in the vice district are under arraignment.

One police inspector in charge of the Broadway district, whose salary was a little over four thousand a year, has been proven to have deposited something in the neighbourhood of fifty thousand dollars in the hands of a firm of brokers during a very short period.

There is something particularly repulsive in the graft that comes from those unfortunate who by misfortune or foolishness are engaged in a life of vice and debauchery.

Invariably it is the women who suffer and it is chiefly from them that tribute is exacted.

No punishment can be too severe for those relentless oppressors of the miserable. For a long time this form of graft has permeated the police departments of many of the big American cities, and it has been so bound up in politics, that despite sporadic attempts at reform little has been accomplished.

Nothing much can be hoped from a community when the sworn guardians of law and order are the worst offenders themselves.

PUNISHING LANDLORDS

A law has been passed in New York to curb profiteering landlords, and some other domestic nuisances.

A few days ago in that city several tyrant landlords were taken before a judge and punished for not observing it.

There were a large number of interested spectators in court, and the applause was so prolonged that the judge broke his gavel in endeavouring to restrain it.

At the conclusion of the sittings he announced that he was just making a beginning, and he was going hot foot after other profiteers. He specifically included servant girls in that category.

We are not usually admirers of American methods, but in this case, they seem to be following the right plan.

Landlords in Western Canada seem to be getting into a class with loan sharks and note shavers. The bowels of compassion seems to have dried up in their carcasses.

Regina's Assets

The gross capital assets of the City of Regina, totals \$16,767,862.00, according to a statement prepared by Cladwell & Wilson, auditors for the city.

Winnipeg Appointment

Chas. Gifford, secretary of the Rural Credit Societies will be appointed supervisor of the Rural Credits for the province of Manitoba.

The Franchise Act

There was quite a discussion on the clause of the franchise act, prohibiting contributions to campaign funds by companies or associations. An amendment was introduced that would prohibit contributions by any but private individuals, and then enforce the publication of all such contributions. The clause, however, was passed without an addition.

THE PERSONAL SIDE

(Continued from Page 2)

In broad daylight a gang of men, set upon Mr. Burke. He was a tall, stalwart figure of a man and defended himself most vigorously. He received a bad stab from a knife, and Lord Frederick Cavendish instantly flew to his rescue, attacking his assailants with his umbrella. Both men were stabbed to death in a very few minutes.

Under the Eyes of the Viceroy

The whole tragic affair was seen by Lord Spencer from the windows of the Vice Regal Lodge, but he imagined it was met engaged in a friendly wrestling bout.

The murderers jumped upon a jaunting car and left the scene as fast as a high stepping horse could carry them. The bodies of the two officials were found by two cyclists who passed that way shortly afterwards.

For a long time no trace could be had of the murderers. The nature of the wounds with which the dead men were covered showed that they had been inflicted by sharp knives; probably those sold to surgeons.

The authorities were thoroughly aroused, and a most careful search was made. The River Liffey was dragged and some of the knives actually found. They bore the name of a well known London firm of surgical instrument makers, and by this means the assassins were traced.

An Informer

The work of the police was facilitated by James Carey, a member of the gang, who turned Queen's evidence. Most of them were hanged in Dublin.

A Great Administrator

On the defeat of the Gladstone Home Rule Bill, and the change of administration, the Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, who is today one of England's greatest statesmen, went to Ireland as Chief Secretary.

Parrell and the Nationalists in Parliament jibed at him. It was thought that this was no position for a man, who was a dabbler in literature and was understood to be indolent. He took hold of things in Ireland with a firm hand and in a short time the Nationalists were laughing no longer. He proclaimed districts and hanged criminals; and this smooth spoken Scottish gentleman came to be called Bloody Balfour.

Nevertheless under his administration Ireland became more peaceful than it had been for centuries. He refused to be intimidated into concessions, but righted many a wrong, and is supposed to be responsible for the enactment of the extremely liberal land laws, which are in existence at present.

Great Men

John Morley, one of the last of the great old Whigs, also occupied the same position, as did Sir George Trevelyan, the nephew of Lord Macaulay, and a literature of no mean repute. Augustine Birrell was also another Chief Secretary; so that Sir Hamer Greenwood, the Canadian parliamentarian, is following in the footsteps of some of the greatest and most prominent administrators that Britain has ever produced. It is a compliment not only to Sir Hamer but to Canada as well.

The position carries with it considerable danger, and open threats are already being made against his life.

Alberta Relief Figures For Past Two Years

W. A. Buchanan, Lethbridge, was informed in the house recently that the amounts advanced for seed grain purchases in the Calgary and Lethbridge land districts during the past two years were: Calgary 1918, \$17,370.41; 1919, \$140,110.16; 1920, \$52,500. Lethbridge, 1918, \$50,928.19; 1919, \$116,809.91; 1920, \$1,841.30. The amount of freight charges for carrying hay, outfit, feed and stock was: Relief tariff, 1918, for Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, \$461,179; for the transport of hay, outfit, feed and stock, Alberta's share of this would be from \$350,000 to \$375,000. In 1919 the sum was half of this. Only a small portion of the charges for this year had yet been forwarded to the government.

Medicine Hat Fatality

William D. Clement, a farmer who lived about eight miles southwest of Medicine Hat, was killed recently by a horse falling on him in his stall. Nelson Murphy, a lad who was staying at the place, heard cries for help and rushed into the stable and tried to get Clement from under the horse. Being unable to do that, he rode at top speed for half a mile and obtained assistance, but the man had died in the meantime. It is believed that on entering the stable Clement had gone to get the horse's head to adjust the halter.



